

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

PHYSICIANS HEALTHSOURCE, INC.,	)	
an Ohio corporation, individually and as	)	
the representative of a class of similarly-	)	
situated persons,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	No.: 1:12-cv-00729-RJJ
v.	)	
	)	Hon. Robert J. Jonker
STRYKER SALES CORPORATION,	)	
STRYKER BIOTECH L.L.C., STRYKER	)	
CORPORATION, HOWMEDICA	)	
OSTEONICS CORP. and JOHN DOES	)	
1-10,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**AGREED AMENDED CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER**

The parties to this Agreed Confidentiality Order have agreed to the terms of this Order; accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1.     **Scope.** All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery by parties to this action and non-party witnesses or non-parties responding to a subpoena (collectively referred to herein as “party”), including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

2.     **Confidential Information.** As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information

prohibited from disclosure by statute; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial, financial, customer lists, or other proprietary business information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information such as credit card and social security numbers; (f) non-public income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; or (g) personnel or employment records concerning a person who is not a party to the case. Information or documents that are available to the public may not be designated as Confidential Information.

**3. Designation.**

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility, of the document. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or at the time of the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an

attorney or a party appearing pro se that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.<sup>1</sup>

(c) Each designating party under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. Mass or indiscriminate designations are prohibited. If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that are designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all, that designating party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the non-qualifying designation.

(d) Notwithstanding a designating party's confidentiality designation, material will not be considered Confidential Information if it:

(i) was known to the receiving party without obligation of confidentiality to the producing party prior to disclosure by the producing party, as evidenced by the receiving party's written records;

(ii) is subsequently disclosed to the receiving party by a third party having no obligation of confidentiality to the producing party with respect to such information;

(iii) is independently developed by the receiving party without having access to the information before such development; or

(iv) is published or becomes generally known to the public through means not constituting a breach of this Order.

#### **4. Depositions.**

Unless all parties agree on the record at the time the deposition testimony is taken, all

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<sup>1</sup> An attorney who reviews the documents and designates them as CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER must be admitted to the Bar of at least one state but need not be admitted to practice in the Western District of Michigan unless the lawyer is appearing generally in the case on behalf of a party. By designating documents confidential pursuant to this Order, counsel submits to the jurisdiction and sanctions of this Court on the subject matter of the designation.

deposition testimony taken in this case shall be treated as Confidential Information until the expiration of the following: No later than the fourteenth day after the transcript is delivered to any party or the witness, and in no event later than 60 days after the testimony was given. Within this time period, a party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record as to specific portions of the testimony that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter only those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall be protected the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation shall waive any designation of testimony taken in that deposition as Confidential Information, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

**5. Protection of Confidential Material.**

(a) **General Protections.** Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) **Limited Third-Party Disclosures.** The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(9). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information;

(1) **Counsel.** Outside counsel for the parties and employees of outside counsel who have responsibility for the action;

(2) **Parties.** Individual parties and officers, directors, or employees of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and

Agreement to Be Bound;

(3) **The Court and its personnel;**

(4) **Court Reporters and Recorders.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions and Court proceedings;

(5) **Contractors.** Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;

(6) **Consultants and Experts.** Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;

(7) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.

(8) **Author or recipient.** The author or recipient of the document (not including person who received the document in the course of litigation); and

(9) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the

producing party or on such conditions as may be agreed by counsel for the parties or ordered by the Court.

(c) **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the parties shall make reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Confidential Information to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Order, the receiving party must immediately (i) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures; (ii) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Confidential Information; (iii) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order; and (iv) request such person or persons to execute the Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound, which is Attachment A hereto. This paragraph does not encompass the disclosure of Confidential Information by the receiving party if the Confidential Information had not been previously designated as such at the time of disclosure by the designating party.

**6. Inadvertent Failure to Designate.**

(a) An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. Any inadvertent or unintentional disclosure may be rectified by notifying in writing, within a reasonable time after disclosure, counsel for all parties to whom the information was disclosed that the material should have been designated as Confidential Information. If a party designates a document as Confidential

Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

(b) The inadvertent disclosure by a producing party of information that is privileged or otherwise immune or protected from discovery by law will not be deemed a waiver in whole or in part, in this or any other proceeding, of attorney-client privilege, work product protection, or other ground of immunity from discovery, either as to the specific information disclosed or as to any other information relating thereto or on the same or related subject matter. If a party has inadvertently produced information subject to a claim of immunity or privilege, upon request in writing, the document and all copies thereof shall be returned promptly, and in no event later than five (5) calendar days after a request is made by the producing party, as required by Rule 26(b)(5)(B). If the receiving party disagrees that the information is protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, work product protection, or other immunity from discovery, it may move the Court for an order that such information be produced, in which case the producing party shall have the burden of proving that such privilege or immunity exists.

7. **Filing of Confidential Information.** This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with Rule 10.6 of the Local Rules for the Western District of Michigan..

8. **No Greater Protection of Specific Documents.** No party may withhold

information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

9. **Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.** The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) **Meet and Confer.** A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) **Judicial Intervention.** A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

10. **Action by the Court.** Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.



11. **Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial.** Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. No party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Order. Similarly, no party waives any right to object on any ground to any proposed use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Order. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

**12. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.**

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three business days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to

protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

**13. Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders.** A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

**14. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.**

(a) Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final-judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” under this Order, including copies as defined in ¶3(a), shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been received into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; or (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return. Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents counsel may retain attorney work product, including (1) an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court, including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall

continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation provided that its use does not disclose Confidential Information.

(c) **Deletion of Documents Filed under Seal from ECF System.** Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

15. **Order Subject to Modification.** This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

16. **No Prior Judicial Determination.** This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

17. **Persons Bound.** This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

*So Ordered.*

Dated: May 20, 2014

/s/ Robert J. Jonker  
United States District Judge, Robert J. Jonker

**WE SO MOVE  
and agree to abide by the  
terms of this Order**

s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

Counsel for: **Physicians Healthsource, Inc.**

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**WE SO MOVE  
and agree to abide by the  
terms of this Order**

s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

Counsel for: **Stryker Sales Corporation,  
Stryker Biotech L.O.L.C., Stryker  
Corporation and Howmedica Osteonics  
Corp.**

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACHMENT A**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

PHYSICIANS HEALTHSOURCE, INC.,	)	
an Ohio corporation, individually and as	)	
the representative of a class of similarly-	)	
situated persons,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	No.: 1:12-cv-00729-RJJ
	)	
STRYKER SALES CORPORATION,	)	Hon. Robert J. Jonker
STRYKER BIOTECH L.L.C., STRYKER	)	
CORPORATION, HOWMEDICA	)	
OSTEONICS CORP. and JOHN DOES	)	
1-10,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND  
AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Agreed Confidentiality Order dated \_\_\_\_\_ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan in matters relating to the Agreed Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Agreed Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Agreed Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

*[Signature Page Follows]*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Employer: \_\_\_\_\_

Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature